Table 2 - Form Code and Waste Stream Description

Form code[1]	Form code description	Typical waste streams
001	Lab packs of old chemicals only	• Lab packed surplus, out-of-date, or damaged packages of laboratory chemicals and discarded aerosol cans received from research and maintenance activities.
002	Lab packs of debris only	• Lab packed debris, asbestos materials, empty aerosol cans, batteries, capacitors, and other scrap equipment from research and maintenance activities.
003	Mixed lab packs	• Lab packed mixed debris and chemicals from research and maintenance activities. • Lab packed electrical equipment, cutting fluids and/or absorbents received from chemical spill remediation, leak collection, and laboratory maintenance and cleanup activities. • Lab packed batteries, transformers and debris from research and maintenance activities. Waste may include fluids from oil drip pans.
004	Lab packs containing acute hazardous wastes	• Lab packed materials containing acute hazardous waste.
101	Aqueous waste with low solvents	• Low-level radioactive waste water with solvents from sludge removal. Wastes may include lead, mercury, silver, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, dichloroethane, dichloroethylene, TCEs, and other spent halogenated degreasing solvents. • Waste water with low concentrations of ignitable and/or halogenated solvents resulting from metal forming processes. Wastes may include ethylene and acetone.
102[2]	Aqueous waste with low other toxic organics	• Low-level radioactive coolant wash waters with low concentrations of organic compounds, metals and/or other toxic materials generated from operations such as machining. Wash waters may contain beryllium. • Waste water with low concentrations of organic compounds, metals and/or other toxic materials from operations such as machining, electronics fabrication, printing, and silk-screening. Wastes may include paint spray booth rinse water, coolants, antifreeze mixtures, and steam cleaning water. • Waste water with low concentrations of organic compounds, metals and/or other toxic materials generated from cleanup of chemical spills and leaky drums. Wastes may include coolants, peroxide-bleach solutions, antifreeze mixtures, paint spray booth rinse water, and steam cleaning water. • Waste water with low concentrations of organic compounds, metals and/or other toxic materials generated from laboratory research and maintenance operations. Wastes may contain coolants, peroxide-bleach solutions and antifreeze mixtures.
103	Spent acid with metals	• Low-level radioactive acidic solutions and rinse waters with metals generated from research activities including electroplating and metal finishing operations. Wastes may include plating baths, chromic acid mixtures and nitric acid solutions from bright dip tanks, with at least one or more of the following metals: chromium, copper, aluminum, nickel, zinc, cadmium, lead or beryllium. • Acidic solutions and rinse waters with metals generated from research activities including: printed circuit board fabrication, copper vapor laser cleaning, electroplating, etching and metal finishing operations. Wastes may include spent battery acid, plating baths, ferric chloride etching rinse water, chromic acid mixtures and nitric acid solutions from bright dip tanks, with at least one or more of the following metals: chromium, copper, aluminum, nickel, zinc, cadmium, or lead. • Acidic solutions and waste waters from spill cleanup of spent acid with metals from electroplating processes.
104	Spent acid without metals	• Spent acids with less than regulated levels of metals from research and maintenance activities; may contain radioactive constituents.
105	Acidic aqueous waste	• Radioactive acidic rinse waters from research activities or research-related production operations, including: laser window cleaning, metal finishing operations, printed circuit board manufacturing, and laboratory glassware cleanup operations. Wastes may include reactive anions (azide, bromate, chlorate, cyanide, fluoride, and sulfide anions). • Acidic aqueous rinse waters from research activities or research-related production operations, including: laser window cleaning, metal finishing operations, printed circuit

Table 2 - Form Code and Waste Stream Description

(continued)

		board manufacturing, and laboratory glassware cleanup operations. Wastes may include nitric, acetic, sulfuric, hydrofluoric, hydrochloric, and phosphoric acids. • Radioactive corrosive spent acid with less than regulated levels of metals from laboratory research cleanup. • Acidic aqueous solutions from spill cleanup of acidic aqueous wastes from laboratory wastes, spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations. • Acid aqueous waste including acids which are unstable at room temperatures (i.e. white fuming nitric acid).
106	Caustic solution with metals but no cyanides	• Caustic solutions and rinse waters with metals (but no cyanides) generated from research activities, including: printed circuit board fabrication, photographic processing, electroplating, etching, and other metal finishing operations. Wastes may include spent bleach, copper pyrophosphate, Oakite, sodium hydroxide, and ammonia solutions with at least one or more of the following metals: silver, chromium, copper, aluminum, nickel, or gold. • Caustic solution with metals (but no cyanides), resulting from metal recovery processes. Wastes may include one of the following metals: arsenic, mercury, and silver. • Low-level radioactive caustic solutions and rinse waters with metals (but no cyanides) from research activities, including: printed circuit board fabrication, photo-processing, electroplating, etching, and other metal finishing operations.
107	Caustic solution with metals and cyanides	• Caustic solutions and rinse waters with metals and cyanides generated from research activities including: printed circuit board fabrication, printing press operations, electroplating, etching, and other metal finishing operations. Wastes may include spent Oakite, DuPont-brand Riston-2000, and sodium hydroxide with cyanide, gold, silver, aluminum, or potassium hexacyanoferrate.
108	Caustic solution with cyanides but no metals	• Caustic solutions with cyanides but no metals from research and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
109	Spent caustic	• Spent caustic waste from research and maintenance activities; may contain radioactive constituents.
110	Caustic aqueous waste	• Low-level radioactive caustic aqueous rinse waters from research activities or research-related production operations including: silk screening, metal finishing, printed circuit board fabrication, photographic processing and blue print operations. Wastes may include Oakite, peroxide-bleach solutions, and soap rinse waters. • Caustic aqueous rinse waters from research activities or research-related production operations including: silk-screening, metal finishing, printed circuit board fabrication, photographic processing, and blue print operations. • Spent caustic inorganic aqueous waste from laboratory cleanup spill residues. • Low-level radioactive spent caustic inorganic aqueous waste from laboratory cleanup of spill residues. • Corrosive inorganic aqueous solutions of spent caustic materials from cleaning and degreasing operations.
111	Aqueous waste with reactive sulfides	• Aqueous waste with reactive sulfides from research and maintenance activities.
112	Aqueous waste with other reactives	• Reactive or polymerizable inorganic aqueous liquids generated from research and maintenance activities.
113[2]	Other aqueous waste with high dissolved solids	• Waste water with high dissolved solids from clean up of chemical spills and leaky drums. Wastes may include rain water from the hazardous waste and heavy equipment storage yards, spill cleanup mop water, and retention tank water. These waters may contain acids, Freon, oil, soap, and/or diesel fuel. • Inorganic aqueous solutions with high dissolved solids. Wastes may include photographic fixers and developers, surplus aqueous inorganic chemicals, weak acids and caustics, steam cleaning and soapy rinse water, and machine or shop waste coolants. • Low-level radioactive inorganic solutions which may include high dissolved solids

Table 2 - Form Code and Waste Stream Description

(continued)

		from inorganic biomedical solutions, cyanide analysis waste, weak acid and caustics, rinse waters, machine or shop waste coolants and soapy rinse water.
114	Other aqueous waste with low dissolved solids	• Low-level radioactive aqueous waste waters with low dissolved solids generated from research activities including metal finishing, machine coolant replacement and water jet cutting. • Aqueous waste waters with low dissolved solids, including rinse waters from the following operations: copper vapor laser operation, metal finishing, machine coolant replacement, water jet cutting, printed circuit board fabrication, and equipment cleaning. • Spill cleanup of low-level radioactive aqueous waste waters with low dissolved solids generated from research activities including metal finishing, machine coolant replacement and water jet cutting. • Aqueous waste waters from spill cleanup and remediation of toxic aqueous wastes with low dissolved solids. • Aqueous waste waters with low dissolved solids generated from research activities. Wastes may include rinse waters from the following operations: copper vapor laser operation, metal finishing, machine coolant replacement, water jet cutting, printed circuit board fabrication, and equipment cleaning. Waste may also includes floodwaters from broken pipes, deionized water, and soapy water.
115	Scrubber water	• Inorganic scrubber water from air pollution control device.
116	Leachate	• Leachate from wastewater treatment and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
117	Waste liquid mercury	• Decommissioned electrical equipment used in research activities. Wastes may include ignitrons and thermostats. • Mercury liquid waste from laboratory and shop cleanup, clean out of sink traps, and collection of excess electron tubes and mercury switches.
119	Other inorganic liquids	• Inorganic liquids containing chromium and/or silver, and inorganic non-aqueous liquids generated from research activities. Waste may be ignitable and/or toxic. • Inorganic liquids from spill cleanup of listed non-aqueous wastes. • Low-level radioactive D-38 turnings, chips, sludge in water.
201[2]	Concentrated solvent-water solution	• Low-level radioactive concentrated solvent-water solution, ignitable from product solvent extraction. • Concentrated solvent-water solution from product solvent extraction (may be ignitable). • Aqueous organic solvent-water solution from the discontinued use of process equipment. Wastes may include methyl ethyl ketone and oxygenated solvents.
202	Halogenated solvent	• Low-level radioactive waste with PCBs and/or halogenated solvents from laboratory research activities. Wastes may include organic fluids and water. • Halogenated solvents from lab operations such as cleaning, degreasing, and electronic manufacturing. Wastes may include chlorinated and fluorinated solvents such as Freon, TCE, PCE, DEC, and TCA. • Spill cleanup of aqueous halogenated solvents. • Radioactive halogenated solvents generated from cleaning tanks and equipment and operating research laboratories and machining shops. Wastes may include TCE and TCA, and may contain transuranic activity. • Spent halogenated solvents from the decommissioning of degreasing process equipment. Wastes may be ignitable.
203[2]	Non-halogenated solvent	• Low-level radioactive non-halogenated solvents generated from laboratory research and machine shop operations. Wastes may include isopropyl alcohol, benzene, tributyl phosphate, and methyl isobutyl ketone. • Non-halogenated solvents from research activities including equipment cleaning and maintenance operations, electroplating and metal finishing, and hydraulic fluid

Table 2 - Form Code and Waste Stream Description

(continued)

		replacement. Wastes may include acetone, ethers, toluene, xylene, other ethylene glycol, tetrahydrofuran, MEK and alcohols. Many of these wastes may be characteristically ignitable. • Aqueous non-halogenated solvents from remediation activities and discontinued use of process equipment.
204	Halogenated/ non-halogenated solvent mixture	• Low-level radioactive aqueous solution of halogenated/non-halogenated solvents from research activities including equipment cleaning and maintenance operations. Wastes may include spent halogenated solvents (e.g. TCE and chloroform) and PCBs. • Halogenated/non-halogenated solvent mixture from cleaning and degreasing operations. Wastes may include tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, chlorobenzene, acetone, and isobutanol. • Aqueous solution of halogenated/non-halogenated solvent mixture waste from laboratory cleaning and degreasing activities. Wastes may include spent halogenated wastes and oxygenated and hydrocarbon solvents. Wastes may be ignitable. • Halogenated/non-halogenated solvent mixture from cleaning and degreasing operations. Wastes may include tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, chlorobenzene, acetone, and isobutanol. Wastes may be ignitable.
205[2]	Oil-water emulsion or mixture	• Oil-water emulsion or mixture from flush rinsing wastes and cleanup of oil spills. • Rinse and surface runoff waters that are potentially contaminated with oil. Wastes may include steam cleaning water from washing of vehicles and machine parts, motor oil, hydraulic oil, and soaps. • Aqueous oil-water emulsion. Wastes may also include barium, chromium, lead, benzene, dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, and trichloroethylene. Wastes may be ignitable. • Low-level radioactive D-38 turnings, chips, sludge in an aqueous-based solution (e.g., Trim-Sol).
206[2]	Waste oil	• Low-level radioactive waste oils generated from laboratory research and machine shop operations. Wastes may include hydraulic and vacuum pump oils, uranium, beryllium, mercury and/or solvents. • Waste oils from oil changes, drainage of transformers and non-PCB capacitors, and disposal of excess or expired products. Wastes may include transformer oil, motor oil, vacuum pump oil, and waste oils from non-PCB capacitors. • Low-level radioactive waste oil from cleanup of oil spills. Wastes may include cadmium, lead, silver, halogenated and non-halogenated solvents. • Oil drained from decommissioned electrical transformers. Wastes may include cadmium, lead, silver, and halogenated and non-halogenated solvents. Wastes may be ignitable.
207	Concentrated aqueous solution of other organics	• Low-level radioactive concentrated aqueous solution of other organics, including spent process liquid, ignitable wastes, and spent halogenated solvents. • Concentrated aqueous solution of other (non-solvent) organics including spent process liquids, ignitable wastes, and spent halogenated materials from research activities and surface preparation operations. • Concentrated aqueous solution of other (non-solvent) organics from the disposal of off-specification materials. • Concentrated aqueous solution of other organics generated from Superfund remediation activities. • Concentrated aqueous solution of other (non-solvent) organics from surface preparation operations. Waste may be ignitable.
208	Concentrated phenolics	• Concentrated phenolics from research and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
209	Organic paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish	• Organic paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish waste generated from activities including equipment cleanup; the disposal of excess and waste paint; and laser printer, copier and graphic production.

Table 2 - Form Code and Waste Stream Description

(continued)

		• Organic paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish wastes which may include lacquer thinner. Waste may be ignitable.
210	Adhesives or epoxies	• Adhesives or epoxies generated by general carpentry, floor tile installation, and other craft activities. Wastes may include empty containers with adhesive or epoxy residues and excess product collected during cleanup. • Aqueous waste of adhesives or epoxies from routine cleanup of spills. • Adhesives or epoxies, polymeric resin wastes from aged or surplus ignitable organics contaminated with low-level radioactivity.
211[2]	Paint thinner or petroleum distillates	• Organic paint thinner or petroleum distillates from activities including the cleanup of painting equipment and machine parts found in laboratories and shops. Wastes may include paint thinner, kerosene, mineral spirits, lacquer thinner, Stoddard solvent, gasoline and diesel fuel. • Wastes generated from the cleanup of underground storage tanks containing ignitable petroleum distillates.
212	Reactive or polymerizable organic liquid	• Reactive or polymerizable organic liquids generated from research activities. Wastes may include peroxides, polymeric hardeners, catalysts and uncured monomers. • Wastes generated from spill cleanup of reactive or polymerizable organic liquids.
219	Other organic liquids	• Low-level radioactive waste (containing H-3, C-14, P-32, S-35 and/or uranium) from laboratory and machine shop operations. Wastes may include oil, alcohols, kerosene, acetic acid, benzene, and scintillation gels and cocktails from tritium analysis. • Organic liquids received from document reproduction and print shop activities. Wastes may include activators, photocopier toners, and dispersants. Most items in this category are excess or out-of-date copy machine, printer and print shop chemicals. • Wastes generated from spill cleanup or decommissioned document reproduction equipment containing organic liquids, which may be ignitable and/or reactive. • Non-halogenated organic liquids from research and maintenance operations, including photographic processing, machining, paint shop operations, shop excess, and laboratory cleanup. Wastes may include photocopier toners, photographic fixers, (stable non-reactive) curing agents, cutting fluids, surplus paints, and rust preventatives.
301[2]	Soil contaminated with organics	• Soil from clean up activities, surface spills and subsurface soil investigations. These wastes may include concrete debris, crank case oil, hydraulic fluid, gasoline, diesel, and plastic sheeting. • Soil or sand contaminated with organic compounds generated from drilling operations, research, and cleanup operations including floor repair, soil sampling, oil shale distillation, and trash cleanup. Wastes may include concrete, and soil contaminated with spent oil shale/oil. • Low-level radioactive soil generated from cleanup activities. This soil may be contaminated with uranium, solvents and metals.
302	Soil contaminated with inorganics only	• Soil cuttings or sand contaminated with inorganics generated from subsurface exploratory investigations. This soil may include concrete debris; soil may be contaminated with low-level radioactivity, lead, and/or mercury. • Soil and/or sand contaminated with toxic inorganic compounds generated by bead blasting and subsurface investigations. • Soil contaminated with inorganic compounds from cleanup activities. Wastes may include soil and sand contaminated with chromium. • Low-level radioactive gravel produced from firing table tests and research activities. • Soil contaminated with inorganic compounds.
304[2]	Other “dry” ash, slag, or thermal residues	• Dry ashes, slag or thermal residue generated from laboratory research and gun testing activities. Wastes may include debris from target tanks, gun soot, solidified ash, and coal ash. • Residue from explosive waste treatment.

Table 2 - Form Code and Waste Stream Description

(continued)

305	"Dry" lime or metal hydroxide solids chemically "fixed"	• Metal hydroxide solids (including sodium hydroxide solids) from laboratory operations which are chemically fixed. Wastes may be dried sludges and excess products.
306	"Dry" lime or metal hydroxide solids not chemically "fixed"	• Metal hydroxide solids (such as sodium hydroxide solids) from laboratory operations which are not chemically fixed. Wastes may include dried sludges and excess products. • Wastes generated from the cleanup of metal hydroxide solid spills.
307[2]	Metal scale, filings, or scrap	• Low-level (potentially) radioactive inorganic scrap metal generated from remodeling, laboratory cleanup, and machine shop operations, including metal shavings, source material, and old equipment (scrap metal/pipes/lead bricks and uranium beds). • Scrap metal from research and maintenance including metal finishing, cleanup, equipment, construction, electroplating, and demolition (pipes, tanks, pumps, tools, fuses, stainless steel vessel, duct work, hardware, lead bricks and oil drained transformers). • Scrap metal (inorganic scrap) generated from laboratory remodeling and cleanup, and projectile testing experiments. Wastes may include metal scrap/bricks/shavings, excess material, discarded old equipment, glass, electrodes, tanks, plumbing, and fluorescent lights, heat exchangers, and ducting. • Low-level radioactive lead pieces and bricks contaminated with depleted uranium and/or beryllium during off-site explosion and/or projectile research activities. • Radioactive (or potentially radioactive) scrap metal generated from laboratory research and maintenance, including laboratory cleanup. Wastes may include lead bricks and metal shavings. These materials may contain transuranic activity.
308[2]	Empty or crushed metal drums or containers	• Empty or crushed metal drums or containers from research activities, including packaging, print processing, and shop wastes. Wastes may include empty cans, drums, bottles, boxes, and other containers. • Empty containers potentially contaminated with low-level radioactivity. • Removal of discontinued process equipment, i.e., retention tanks.
309	Batteries or battery parts, casings, cores	• Discarded batteries from the battery shop and other locations. Wastes may include lithium, lead-acid, nickel-cadmium, mercury, and alkaline batteries. Most batteries are spent or damaged and may have been drained.
310[2]	Spent solid filters or adsorbents	• Spent HEPA filters and absorbents generated by research activities and facility maintenance. Wastes may contain low-level radioactivity, solvents, lead, beryllium, and/or cadmium. • Spent filters and absorbents from research activities and facility maintenance, including machine shop and instrument maintenance and cleanup. Waste may include paper, drysit, chemwipes, cleaning pads, rags, silica gel, oil filters, and molecular sieves. • Spent filters and absorbents from spill cleanup activities and maintenance operations. Wastes may include rags, chemwipes, drysorb, kitty litter, and vermiculite.
311	Asbestos solids and debris	• Asbestos and asbestos-contaminated material generated from abatement activities. Wastes from laboratory cleanups and building renovation including pipe logging, floor tiles, rock and tar paper, transite siding and pipe, blackboards and fiberglass. • Asbestos brake shoes from vehicle maintenance. • Potentially radioactive asbestos and material contaminated with asbestos from lab cleanup. Wastes may contain transuranic activity.
312	Metal-cyanide salts/chemicals	• Metal-cyanide salts and/or chemical waste from research and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
313	Reactive cyanide salts/chemicals	• Reactive-cyanide salts and/or chemical waste from research and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
314	Reactive sulfide salts/chemicals	• Reactive sulfide salts and/or chemical waste from research and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
315	Other reactive salts/chemicals	• Reactive salts/chemicals that are from waste operations including unused/excess chemicals from printing and metal finishing and reactive laboratory chemicals (e.g., phosphorous, titanium tetrachloride, sodium, and lithium hydride).

Table 2 - Form Code and Waste Stream Description

(continued)

		• Inorganic reactive metals and salts from the decommissioning of process equipment.
316	Other metals salts/chemicals	• Inorganic metal and salts from research activities, including machine shop operations, laboratory cleanup, collection of out-of-date or excess products, laser operations, and tooling replacement. Wastes may include ferric salts and alloys, oxide powders, and other salts and alloys. • Depleted uranium hydride powder generated by research activities. This waste contains low-level radioactivity and is potentially ignitable and reactive.
319[2]	Other waste inorganic solids	• Low-level radioactive inorganic trash generated by research and laboratory cleanup activities. Wastes may include pipettes, funnels, beakers, gloves, paper, filters, plastics, sponges, floor dry, and other lab trash. Wastes may be contaminated with beryllium, lead, and/or low-level radioactive materials. • Waste inorganic trash from research and cleanup activities, including printing press, laser, battery shop, and building maintenance operations. Wastes may include metal, glass, filters, paper, work clothes, rubber materials, and other laboratory wastes. • Waste inorganic solids from equipment decommissioning and spill cleanup activities. Wastes may include gloves, wipes, plastic sheeting, rags, dry sorb, soot, acids, mercury (broken thermometers), antifreeze, and debris from gun tank experiments. • Waste inorganic trash from research and cleanup activities, including laboratory research, road patching and building maintenance operations. Wastes may include paper, work clothes, glass filters, rubber materials, plastic shavings, and other laboratory wastes. • Filter cake, which may contain low-level radioactivity, generated from rotary-drum vacuum filtration of aqueous waste waters, which may contain non-halogenated and halogenated solvents and metals (arsenic, cadmium, barium, lead, chromium, mercury, and silver). Filter cake consists of moist diatomaceous earth and chemical precipitates. • Inorganic waste contaminated with toxics from cleanup and decommissioning of process equipment. Wastes may be contaminated with low-level radioactivity.
401	Halogenated pesticide solid	• Discarded out-of-date halogenated pesticide solids.
402	Non-halogenated pesticide solid	• Discarded out-of-date non-halogenated pesticide solids.
403	Solid resins or polymerized organics	• Waste solid resins or polymerized organics from research activities which may be contaminated with low-level radioactivity. Wastes may be corrosive and/or reactive. • Waste solid resins or polymerized organics from document reproduction and print shop activities. Wastes may include curing agents, toner, and dry film photopolymers.
404	Spent carbon	• Discarded out-of-date products or chemicals containing spent carbon generated from dry ink developers and ribbons. Wastes may include graphite powder and carbon black. • Spent granular carbon from ground water remediation. • Low-level radioactive activated charcoal or carbon from research activities.
405	Reactive organic solid	• Reactive organic solids generated from laboratory research and maintenance activities including the collection of excess products. Wastes may include RTV catalysts.
406	Empty fiber or plastic containers	• Empty fiber or plastic containers from cleanup or sample preparation activities. Wastes may include empty plastic drums or empty plastic chemical bottles. Most containers are empty, but may contain chemical residues or residue from biodegradable steam cleaning soap.
407	Other halogenated organic solids	• Halogenated organic solids which may contain metals, non-halogenated solvents, halogenated solvents, and/or low-level radioactivity generated from the following activities: laboratory waste removal, decommissioning of laboratory process equipment, filter replacement, battery replacement, and sludge removal. Wastes may include barium, cadmium, lead, selenium, chloroform, non-halogenated solvents, and spent halogenated solvents. Wastes may be ignitable and corrosive.

Table 2 - Form Code and Waste Stream Description

(continued)

409[2]	Other non-halogenated organic solids	• Non-halogenated solids from laboratory waste and disposal of clothing and personal protective equipment. Wastes may be contaminated with low-level radioactivity and non-halogenated solvents. Wastes may be ignitable. • Electrical, vacuum and machining equipment from research and maintenance operations which may contain low-level radioactivity and PCB-laden oils. Wastes may include decommissioned transformers, capacitors, power supplies, voltage regulators, and milling machines. • Other non-halogenated organic solids from biomedical research activities and production-derived, one-time and intermittent processes. Wastes may include capacitors and used agar plates.
501	Lime sludge without metals	• Lime sludge without metals generated from plant maintenance activities. • Low level radioactive lime sludge without metals generated from plant maintenance activities.
502	Lime sludge with metals/metal hydroxide sludge	ò Lime sludge with metals generated from plant maintenance activities. ò Low level radioactive lime sludge with metals generated from plant maintenance activities.
503	Waste water treatment sludge with toxic organics	ò Waste water treatment sludge with toxic organic compounds generated from plant maintenance of cooling towers. Wastes primarily consist of cooling tower resins. ò Low-level radioactive waste water treatment sludge with toxic organics, from sludge removal processes. Wastes include spent halogenated and non-halogenated solvents.
504	Other waste water treatment sludge	ò Waste sludge, that may contain low-level radioactivity, from the cleanup of basins and sumps. Wastes may contain oils, solvents, lead, mercury, chromium, and/or traces of cyanide.
505	Untreated plating sludge without cyanides	ò Untreated plating sludge without cyanides from research and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
506	Unreacted plating sludge with cyanides	ò Unreacted plating sludge with cyanides from laboratory waste water treatments. Wastes may include cyanide and lead.
507	Other sludge with cyanides	ò Other sludge with cyanides from research and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
508	Other sludge with sulfides	ò Waste water treatment sludge with reactive sulfides from research activities.
509	Sludge with other reactives	ò Sludge with other reactives from research and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
510	Degreasing sludge with metal scale or filings	ò Degreasing sludge with metal scale or filings from sludge removal process. Wastes may include spent halogenated solvents and low-level radioactivity.
511	Air pollution control device sludge	ò Air pollution control device sludge from waste treatment and maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
512	Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with organics	ò Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with organics from maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
513	Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with inorganics only	ò Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with inorganics from maintenance activities. Wastes may contain radioactive constituents.
514	Drilling mud	ò Drilling mud from sub-surface investigations. Wastes may include mud, dirt, possible organic and/or inorganic contaminants, and low-level radioactivity.
515	Asbestos slurry or sludge	ò Asbestos slurry or sludge from research or maintenance activities.
516	Chlorine or other brine sludge	ò Chlorine or other brine sludge from waste treatment or maintenance activities.
519[2]	Other inorganic sludges	ò Low-level radioactive inorganic sludge (containing phosphorous-32, and/or sulfur-35) from cleaning out bulking tanks and from water jet cuttings. Wastes may include aqua-

Table 2 - Form Code and Waste Stream Description

(continued)

		sorb, kerosene, abrasive garnet, metals, chloro-solvents, and biowaste. ò Other inorganic sludges from sludge removal processes, cleaning and degreasing operations, surface coating/preparation or other surface processes. Wastes may include halogenated solvents, non-halogenated solvents, and metals (barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, silver). ò Waste inorganic sludges from spill cleanup activities. Wastes may include pigs, wipes, and drysorb.
601	Still bottoms of halogenated solvents or other organic liquids	ò Still bottoms of halogenated solvents or other organic liquid from research or maintenance activities.
602	Still bottoms of non-halogenated solvents or other organic liquids	ò Still bottoms of non-halogenated solvents or other organic liquid from research or maintenance activities.
603	Oily sludge	ò Oily sludge from maintenance operations including steam cleaning, roofing, car washing and cleanup of processing equipment. Wastes may include oil, asphalt, and other sump wastes. ò Wastes from spill cleanup of oily sludge.
604	Organic paint or ink sludge	ò Organic paint/ink sludge from cleanup or research activities including silk screening, product cleanup, cold vaporization, and Xerox copying. Wastes may include paint solids with drysorb, sludge from spent photo-fixers, Xerox waste sludge, and film development evaporator bottoms.
605	Reactive or polymerizable organics	ò Reactive or polymerizable organics from research or maintenance activities.
606	Resins, tars, or tarry sludge	ò Resins, tars or tarry sludges. Wastes may be ignitable. ò Tarry residues or sludges from surplus, off-specification organics. Wastes may be ignitable.
607	Biological treatment sludge	ò Treated biological sludge from research or maintenance activities.
608	Sewage or other untreated biological sludge	ò Sewage or other untreated biological sludge from research or maintenance activities.
609	Other organic sludges	ò Other organic sludges, from sludge removal and sludge dewatering. Wastes may include lead, spent halogenated solvents and low-level radioactivity.
701	Inorganic gases	ò Inorganic gases from research activities. Wastes may include diborane, hydrogen sulfide, fluorine, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and decaborane. Wastes may be reactive.
801	Organic gases	ò Organic gases from research activities, including Laser experiments, welding, and disposal of excess lab materials. Wastes may include alkanes and alkenes.

Notes:

1 The 100 series form codes are aqueous wastes which may contain organics up to 10 vol %; the 200 series form codes are liquids containing 10 vol % or more organics. Aqueous wastes have a pH in the range of 2 to 12.5. Low dissolved solids means solids up to 10 vol %. High dissolved solids means solids 10 vol % or greater.

2 Examples of waste forms that may also be generated at Site 300 and shipped to the Main Site for treatment or consolidation for commercial treatment or disposal.